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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/821,953	03/30/2001	Kenneth William Willman	7973MR	3897

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
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EXAMINER

PIERCE, JEREMY R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1771

DATE MAILED: 10/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/821,953

Applicant(s)

WILLMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Jeremy R. Pierce

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 July 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 38-42, 65-71, 74-83 and 85-94 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 38-42, 64-71, 74-83 and 85-94 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on July 15, 2004 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's amendment cancels claims 43-64, 69, 72, 73, and 84. Claims 38, 65, 74, 76, 77, 81, 85, and 87 have been amended. Claims 90-94 have been added. Claims 38-42, 65-71, 74-83, and 85-94 are currently pending. The amendment is sufficient to withdraw the Claim Objections and 35 USC 112 rejections set forth in sections 2, 4, and 6 of the last Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 38-42, 65-71, 74-83, and 85-94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lerner et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,198,292) in view of Ngai (U.S. Patent No. 6,314,627).

Lerner et al. disclose a cleaning cloth comprising pressure sensitive adhesive and tackifier (Abstract). Lerner et al. disclose using a hydroentangled web as the substrate (column 5, lines 55-66), but do not disclose hydroentangling to provide a macroscopically three-dimensional substrate. Ngai also teaches a hydroentangled nonwoven fabric that is efficient for wiping solid matter (Abstract). Ngai discloses that a three dimensional quality is provided to the fabric in the form of ridges, bumps, or other geometric configurations that are discernable to the human eye in order to provide a fabric that is far more efficient at collecting solid than a flat fabric (column 2, lines 30-67). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a three dimensional texture to the fabric of Lerner et al. in order to improve the ability of the tack cloth of Lerner et al. to retain solid particles, as taught by Ngai. With regard to the amount of polymeric additive incorporated into the substrate, Ngai teaches that the three layer substrate will weigh between 30 and 120 grams per square meter (see column 4, line 55; column 5, lines 31-32; and column 8, lines 31-34). Lerner et al. disclose the amount of polymer material, based on the dry fabric weight, may vary between 3 and 50% depending on the desired end use (column 8, lines 19-23). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use between 0.1 and 10 gsm of polymeric additive, since the percentages provided by Lerner et al. would embrace that range. Also, the amount of polymeric additive used would be a result effective variable depending on the weight of the fabric, and whether a low-activity tack cloth or high-activity tack cloth were desired for the end product (see Lerner et al., column 8, lines 19-23). It has been held that

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discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). With regard to claims 39, 40, 91, and 92, similar reasoning applies to the smaller ranges of polymer additive recited in these claims. With regard to the Average Height Differential of least 0.5 mm for the peaks and valleys and claims 65 and 66, Ngai discloses transferring a pattern from a forming support, and specifically recites U.S. Patent No. 5,098,764 to Drelich et al. for an example of usable forming supports (column 2, lines 41-48). Drelich et al. disclose the forming support to have a height differential from peak to valley of 0.229 cm (column 11, line 8). Since the material is molded to the same shape as the forming support, the average height differential of the Ngai substrate would be at least 1.5 mm.

With regard to claims 42 and 94, Lerner et al. disclose using polyisobutylene (column 6, line 54). With regard to claims 69 and 70, Drelich et al. disclose the peaks are spaced on 0.21 cm centers (column 11, line 12). With regard to claims 67 and 68, the surface topography index calculated using the above height differential and peak-to-peak values falls within the claimed ranges. With regard to claim 71, Ngai discloses the substrate is nonwoven (column 2, line 15). With regard to claims 74, 75 and 84-86, Drelich et al. disclose the forming support to have a height differential from peak to valley of 0.229 cm (column 11, line 8). With regard to claim 76, although Ngai does not disclose the shape of the raised regions, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to form the raised regions in the shape of a rounded parallelogram since selection of the shape is part of the process of

selecting the design pattern of the nonwoven fabric. Optimizing a desired pattern, absent any unexpected results, is an obvious modification to one having ordinary skill in the art. With regard to claim 77, the recessed regions would form a continuous pattern using the forming supports disclosed in Drelich et al. With regard to claims 78 and 79, although neither Ngai nor Drelich et al. disclose channel width, it is reasonable to presume that the claimed width is inherent because the dimensional properties of the three-dimensional pattern of raised regions are similar. Alternatively, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the recessed pattern include a channel width between 1 and 8 mm in order to create sufficient space between raised regions so that the three-dimensional structure is properly allowed to trap solid particles, as taught by Ngai (column 2, lines 60-67). With regard to claim 80, Lerner et al. teach the entire fabric uniformly contains the polymeric additive (column 3, lines 6-9). With regard to claim 88, Lerner et al. disclose that the amount of tack allows for folding (column 6, line 45). With regard to claim 89, Ngai teaches the three-dimensional structure traps solid material (column 2, lines 60-67).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed July 15, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
6. Applicant argues that Drelich et al. disclose a process and apparatus to produce a nonwoven fabric having multiple openings. The Examiner does not dispute the fact that Drelich et al. teach forming a nonwoven fabric with apertures. However, Drelich et al. is not the reference that is used in rejecting Applicant's claims. Ngai is the reference

used to show the features of Applicant's claimed three-dimensional structure of the nonwoven fabric. Ngai teaches a fabric surface that may comprise a series of ridges, bumps, or other geometric configurations (column 2, lines 36-39). Ngai incorporates the Drelich reference to show an example of a forming support (column 2, lines 45-48). So the Examiner is concluding that when a person makes the three-dimensional nonwoven fabric disclosed by Ngai (not Drelich) using the forming support disclosed by Drelich, the subsequent nonwoven fabric would retain the characteristics of the mold from which it was formed (i.e. the fabric will have similar peak and valley heights as the mold from which it was formed). The Examiner does not use the teachings of Drelich in the rejection.

7. Applicant argues that Drelich et al. teach away from Ngai. However, Ngai incorporates the teachings of Drelich et al. into it by reference (column 2, line 48).

8. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Ngai incorporates the Drelich patent into its specification.

9. Applicant argues that there is no motivation to employ the process of Drelich et al. to modify the baby wipe of Ngai and then apply the polymeric additive of Lerner's

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cloth. However, this was not the substance of the rejection. The Examiner does not employ the process of Drelich et al. anywhere in the rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeremy R. Pierce whose telephone number is (571) 272-1479. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7-4:30 and alternate Fridays 7-4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on (571) 272-1478. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JRP

JRP

September 23, 2004


ELIZABETH M. COLE
PRIMARY EXAMINER